IN THE CRETAN TROUBLE.

-Precarious Position of the Italian Kingdon

matic blockade against England, and as far a

It is possible to foresee, it will be a less futile one

time to subdue the land and to shain the waves

What is going on in the East, in Crete, in Mace

ionia, and in Greece is , for those who have eyes

to see only the poisonous fruit sown by England.

The Hagling of English gold pieces and the

roar of the cannon at Canea mingle in a re-

doubtable symphony. To excite the Sultan

gainst the Continental concert, to prevent the

Franco-Russian plan from succeeding at Con-

mark the prolongation of the death agony of the

in the Orient in order to digest Egypt and swal

low quietly the productive provinces of Africa.

to create divisions on the Continent, and, if

possible, even to disturb the relations of France

and of Russia on the only spot of ground waers

their interests conflict, to continue according

of Palmerston, in arousing revolutions with out

and in taking advantage of the internal dissen-

sions of Europe, and of every nation of Eu

rope; such has been, as it always has been, the

attempt at a diversion has failed pitiably; in

spite of the excellence of the Cretan Chris-

Italy and Austria had doubtless a strong temp-

tation to take part in the disorder, and to break

on the Museniman Emples. But Germany

faithful to its own interests, which are not

these of London, has sustained Paris and St.

Petersburg, and a douche of cold water from

serlin has calmed the excitement of the Ball-

At the Quirinal there is no concealment of the

measiness inspired by the new European con-

stellation. It is feared that secret agreements

dation of her Florentine diclomacy, the best in

at a time when demogracy and public opinion

platz and of the Consulta.

tains' cause, the Continent has held together

under side of the diplomacy of Albien. This

to the traditions of Queen Elizabeth, of Pitt,

tantinople because the policy of reforms would

lick Man, to raise up trouble in Europe and

## SOCIALISM AND ANARCHY.

CAPITALISTS AND WORKMEN ON THE SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENT.

Buret's Inquiry Into the Social Qu Compinints of the Workmen-Practical and Philosophical Socialism Socialism Really a Long Step Towards Perfect Anarchism.

PARIS, Feb. 17 .- "Enquête Sur l'Evolution Heraire," by M. Huret, recently published, is perhaps the most important of all documents or the study of contemporary French literature. It is a series of interviews with leading authors from all the various literary schools which divide the world of letters in France at the end of the century. These interviews first appeared in the Figure and were afterward published in book form. M Hurst's new ook, "Enquête Sur la Question Sociale en Europe," has been composed in like fashion. It contains interviews with a large number of well-known scople, and has just appeared in its book form. In it the social question is discussed by capitalists, manufacturers, Sociallats, and Anarchists of all countries. From Barer Alphonse de Rothschild to Gen. Booth and the Anarchist, Malatesta, from the Duo de la Rochefoucauld Doudeauville to a Russan day laborer, all classes, creeds, and nationalities are here represented.

in his preface M. Huret says that he gives "the opinions which have been confided to me inst as they are: sincere or lying, excited or discreet, even contradictory. Socialism will be giotified and rebuked; it will be proclaimed imminent and will be assumed impossible; it will be declared the formula of societies and the fashion of the moment. So far as I am concerned, I will report,"

For unstance, it is the opinion of M. Guesde. one of the French Socialist leaders, that "the projetariat is not a French party, nor a German, nor a party of any other country; it is international nation.' Germany has 1,540,-000 Socialist voters; Austria is eaten up with the Socialist cancer; England, Italy, Spain are not more exempt from it." Here are some facts which seem to justify M. Guesde's assertion: When, in 1886, Bis marck demanded of the Reichstar a loan of staty militons of marks for war exceuses and an increase of 48,000 men for the army, the Socialists prevented the passage of the bill. Upon this the Reichstag was dissolved and new elections held. Thirtyis socialist Deputies were thereupon returned representing the 1,540,000 votes to which M. guesde refers. It was a notable gain for the Sectativis. In France, also, there are Socialist Deputies in the Chamber. Although the movepent is not so well organized as to Gormany, it ads rather to incre, se than diminish among the working neople.

socialish then exists in considerable force ad activity, but how strong a menace it is to e existing state of society it is difficult to deduce from M. Huret's book. The utter diopinion, the frequent disingenrerespute of mess of the persons interviewed, which M. Hurst temarks, make it extremely difficult to raw any general conclusion as to the spread socialistic ideas among the working classes Europe. Still harder is it to discover thether it is considered as a menace by perons in authority. Nevertheless, the interviews some of the more intelligent Socialists and less discreet capitalists afford certain facts not

Perhaps the first impression one gets from . Huret's book is that capital does not feel itself seriously threatened. Socialism strikes the fluencier rather as a hobby than a danger. and he is more inclined to laugh tolerantly than to be on his gaard. Financiers seem to feel confident of their ability to deal with any movement which might menace the society about them. Their attitude is well expressed by M. de Hausemann, President of the Banque d'Escompte of Perlin. I quote from M. Huret's ntervies with him:

Interview with him:

"Do you believe capital to be indispensable to the life of society? He id. On Haussmann; similed, aprogred his shoulders slightly, and I wish I could reported his schmitter, cold, profound accent of conviction, in which from was mingled with the easel of repeating common places.

"Certainty, certainty, of course, my dear air. What's the use of discussing that? And beside, sectains menages not only capital but the entire social life, the whole of numarity, but the moveste act all warries; the best guarantee o e could are against socialism, look you, is a strong Government and a disciplined army."

M. de Hauremann is perhaps more outspoten than the other capitalists visited by M. Huret, but he is, nevertheless, typical. He represents conservative force, sure of itself and sure of the capacity to meintain itself and the society which is essential to its well being. Movements hay come and co, but capital remains.
Let us look at the other side of the pictore.

the interviews with real workingmen, with a protein at the other side of the picture, the interviews with real workingmen, with a protein at. Socialist and non-Socialist, M, first visited several of the most important of tacturing towns in France and sisters. He interviewes the workmen and restandaring found in the workmen and restandaring found in the second control of t erts having found almost universal discon-ent. At Creuzot, one of the chief manu-acturing towns, the employees work twelve saturing towns, the employees work twelve lears a day, and in the vast majority of cases are paid 3 francs 600 cents or under. A child lean at Creuzot is educated in the schools, which the proprietor of the foundries, M. Ittileder, has established. He spends his estire life working twelve hours a day for 18 to 20 francs a week in the smoke and smell that diet of the forges, and finally, if he is earstly and economical, he may retire at the same that and economical, he may retire at the see of 65 with a ension of 20 francs a month. On 60 cents per diem, wife and children must be clothed, housed, and in turbind, and strength hust be maintained for each day's labor. Yet there is no active revolt; there are no arrices. be mantained for each day's labor. Yet is no active revolt; there are no strikes, be contrary. M. Schneider's, workmen elected him to the Chamber of Deputies made him Mayor of Creizzi. When M. seed one of the workmen why this was replied: "Yes, we voted for him; we him; we knew his father; evertheless, is no lack of workingmen who would read to the hallot fox some one will see that the ballot fox some one will see that are not voting for d. Schneider; yes, are afraid that they will be turned out." I seed if they did not "desire to revolt le, to strike." he answered that "such a is not even thought of. What one is to keep his lob and earn his day's pay the contract trouble. as cossible. And, then, we don't create trouble; it never leads to any are not the stronger, and then, and

K: We are not the stronger, and then, and, we're too tired."

E Boutaix, on the other hand, a different too anna. Roubaix is the most important istrial city of the North. In 1892 thirty-socialist working new elected municipal socialist working news. The seats at the crail council and County Council were carried by the labor party, and at the present most the Mayor of Rouhaix, M. Carrette, is a labst, who carrier papers and keeps a small king house. In M. Huret's impressions to the man and the carrier papers and the interviews who has had with certain workingment there. and with certain workingmen there that spirit of revolt for which the a at Creuzot were "too tired." The has prought no reward. Lower

We are going to begin by school eating houses

quoted this somewhat long passage for some. First, to show that the Ron-dallam is nurely local; secondly and to show how futile are such panace...s to show how futile are such panace...s second disease. It is almost inconceivate a large body of men could be so blind and in these reforms any real solution reflexances. They are nothing more take or municipal charities, and can 0 increase of waxes—no essential ad—like all charities, their effect must prary and local. The other working-ter lewed by M. Huret speak with an enter insufficiency. They do not couch se of the misery from which they suffer will be suffered by M. Huret so of home and the misery from which they suffer will be sufficiently in the misery from which they suffer will be suffered by side with universal disconcers is a total lace of conception of the and forces which are accountable for addition of the working classes. Of

course, such socialist measures on State edu-cation, ine dissolution of family lies, the equal distribution of property, and the abolition of inheritance are impracticable and abourd. But is this the only socialism? The answer to this question we find in the second part of M. Huret's book. In the interviews with those whom he dustion we find in the second part of all filters book. In the interviews with those whom he calls "theorists and chiefs of sects."

I have already quoted from M. Jules Guesde, the Socialist leader, and here is his exposition of the philosophy of socialism;

the Solislist leader, and here is his exposition of the philosophy of socialism:

"There is an avil, yes, an avil which gets constantly worse, but which will briezy with it the social sood. This avil, which is caused by the concentration of all the productive forces of the country in the hands of the bourgeois (property holding) class, starves, for the time being, the preletariat, destroys its health, reduces is to the most savage slavary. But this avil, which is the mathematical consequence of the coonomic evolution, is a good. This machinery, which entails so many miseries on our species, this overproduction. this crime of crimes, so that in their turn women and children are driven into the factories by hunger; this concentration in the hands of a rew—all this was necessary in order that the social production might arise and oreate liberty and well osing for all.

"But how? What is the remedy?"

"A remedy? But we have no remedy. We are not inventors; we observe the avil, we expose it, and we see that it carries its cure is itself. This concentration of productive forces, whole is an evil in the hands of the capitalists body, will be a cond in the hands of the capitalists concentration; is its fatal termination and is near at hand."

M. Jauchs expresses the same idea thus:

is its fatal term of capitalistic concentration; is its fatal terminution and is near at hand."

M. Jaurès expresses the same idea thus:
"We employ against the present society, unjust and barbarous, that very mechanism which it has created, and it is in the old steeple, with the bell that, has rung for all the victories of capital, that we will rine in the new times." But the socialistic bell of the new times. But the socialistic bell of the new times will be a drear sound in the ears of humanity. Maistesta, the Anarchist, deciaces that "there are but two solutions to the present state of affairs—cessation of progress and smarchy." Therefore, the Socialists and all other disconlented persons are, in fact, Anarchists. Whoever dies not wish to preserve the social conditions of to-day, untouched and stationary, is siming at their destruction. He may call himself Collectivist, Socialist, or Hadical, but in fact he is an Anarchist. Let but once the discontent disintegrate the great police forces of Europe, the French, German, and Austrian armies, and it is not social reforms that will be given to the workingmen, but a social revolution to the workingmen, but a social revolution to the workingmen, but a social revolution of the workingmen, in the state of in the progress of civilization, in reality it aims at the destruction of civilization in fact, its growth is a menace to the whole fabric of civilization. Socialism s merely the word which covers muthy. G. C. La

RECENT ART SALES IN PARIS. The First Two Days of the Goncourt Sale Bring

In Less Than \$100,000. Pants, Feb, 20. - Last week was full of delight for art amateurs. On the one hand there was sold at the Georges Petit gallery in the Rue de Seze the fine Vever collection, containing Corots, Millets, Bonvins, Harpignies, Daubignys; on the other was the sale of the first installment of the De Goncourt treasures, at the Hatel Drougt. Here are some of the figures. in francs, obtained at the Vever sale: Bonvin, "The Painter's Maid," 8,800; "The Grand

John Lewis Brown, "Before the Bace," 600.

Carrière, "The Sick Child," 8,800, Cazin, "The Lost Path," 11,000. Corot, "Eurydice Wounded," 25,000; "The Steep Path." 27,800; "Nymph Lying by the Seaside," 80,000; "Ville d'Avray." 85,000; "Recollections of

Italy," a morning effect, 5,900, a sunset effect, 5,800; "The Falls of Terni," 5,000, Daubigny, "The Banks of the Oise," 78,000. Harpignies, "Twilight," 1,150; "The Sarthe River at St. Cénéry," 5,000. Isabey, "The Sermon," 1,700.

Jong Kind, "The Cab," 720; "The Stirrup Cup," Melasonier, "The Breakfast," 72,000; "An Officer of the Staff," 94,000. De Nittis, "The Old Garden," 1,490; "The Hedge

Row." 1,250. Puvis de Chavannes, "Ludus Pro Patria," \$2,500. Théodore Rousseau, "The Valley of l'iffange," 77.500; "Sunset," 3.000.

Millet, "The Woman at the Well," 27,000; "The Plain," 16,200; "The Drawers of Water," 20,200; Daumier (water colors), "The Defender," 5.200: The Pleading." 1,550.

The impressionist school was well represented in the Vever collection, and the sums ob-tained show the degree of favor which it has attained with the public:

Claude Monet (paintings), "The Pridge of Argenteuti," 21,400; "St. Adresse," 9,000; "The Church at Vernon," 12,000; "The Church at Varangeville," 10,800; "Ictcles," 12,800; "The Shore at Lavacourt," 6.000; "The Overflow of the Seine," 6,700; Plasaro, "View of Basincourt," 900; "Farm Near Pontotee." 9.500.

Baffaelli, "The Sweeper," 850. P. A. Renoir, "A Bather," 18,800; "Two Bathers," 11,500; "A Naked Woman," 6,000; "A Study Head." 900.

Vogier, "On the Banks of the Otse," 9,500; "The Seine Near Pontoise," 14,200. Sinier, "The Inundation," 8,100; "The Bridge of Moret," 12,500; "The Louveciennes Road," snow effect, 4.600; "In the Woods," 700; "The First Snow," 1,150; "Between Moret and St. Mammes," 1,650; "Apple Trees in Blossom," 1,700; "The Thommery," 650; "Eavirons of Paris," 1,000. Degas, "The Tollet," 10,500; two drawings of bal-

let girls, 200 and 220. A series of cru I drawings by the caricaturist. Forsin, sold for from 200 to 300 fraces api-ce; the price of Heidbrinck's drawings ranged between 50 and 500 france, and some wonderful Renouards were sold at from 150 to 400 francs. Among the sculpture must be mentioned:

Barye, "Hercules and the Boar" (original wax). 0; "The Lion with Raises Paw" (an early proof in brouze), 510. Carries, "The Man with the Frog" (clay), 1,700;

"A Mask" (clay), 250; "A Clay Vase," 250. Roseo, "Sick Girl" (wax), 4,300. Dalon, "Nymph and Pawn" (bronze), 7,400. hodin, "Eve" (marble), 1,800; "The Kiss" bronze), 4,900; "Weartness" (bronze), 620; "The Damned." 720.

What will become of the money obtained at the De Goncourt sale, the first two installments of which have already come under the hammer? It is well known that in his will the distinguished novelist destined the money to pensionia certain number of young authors selected by himself, who were to form what he called the "Academy of the Goncourts." He was thus carrying out, he said, the last wishes of his brother. But some poor relations, forgotten brother. But some poor relations, forgotten by the testator and probably perfectly indif-ferent to him, have put in their claims, and have contested the validity of the will. There is reason to fear, it is said, that the will may really be declared invalid. There are said to be two reasons why it should be annulled; a be-quest made to the dat whiter of M. Léon Daudet, dated before the child's birth, and the asser-tion contained in the will, and manifestly con-trary to fact, that the master loft no relatives in need.

tion contained in the will, and manifestly contrary to faut, that the master loft no relatives
in need.

In order not to delay the conversion of the
inheritance into cash, MM. Alphonse Daudet
and Herribue, the executors named in the will,
have been obliged to ask the courts for a judgment authorizing the sale, with the proviso
that the money obtained by it shall be turned
over to a referred to hold until the courts shall
devide what is to be done with it.

The De Goncourt brothers, as is well known,
had an especial admiration for the deleate and
rather effeninate art of the seventeenth century. They wrote many books as the result of
their study of that period. After his brether's
death, I believe. Edmond de Goncourt took a
famy to Japanese art likewise, and became ig
it an oracle consulted equally by experte and
amateurs. His quarred with M. Bing, the
learned victure dealer, on the subject of Hokuani will be remembered. Edmond de Goncourt
has left a larke number of biographies of Japanese vainters, accompanied with monographs
on their complete works.

Consequently the collection which is now befag scattered at the Hotel Drouot consists chiefly of works of the seventeenth century and of
Japanese victures. The sale began with the
seventeenth century drawings, water colors,
and pastels. These are some of the highest
prices obtained in france:

Partin, "The Dancers," 149,
handouln, "The Folierrest Husband," 2.500;

prices obtained in francs:

Partin, "The Dancers," 140.

Raudouln, "The Indiscreet Husband," 2,800;

Tarily Attentions," 3,750; "The Foller," 1,000,

Bengaet, "A Wine shop in La Contrille Under the
Terror," and "The Isle of Love," together 9,750.

Boissieux, "The Sunstroke," 220; a collection of
100 coctumes and disguises, 6,700. (Bought by the
Parts Grand Opera.)

Bounder, "A Nucle Woman," 18,500; "Young Woman in Spanish Bress," 1,000.

Chardin, Man Bowling," 2,800.

Coysel, "A Woman with a Cup in Her Hand," 150,
Dunlas, "Return to Their Barracks of the French
Guards," 400.

Dunlessis Bertaiux, "Festival Under the Revolution," 400.

Eisen, sixty pen and ink sketches, 1,800; "Heary

Eisen, sixty pen and ink sketches, 1,800; "Heary

tion," 400.

Etsen, sixty pen and ink sketches, 1,305; "Heary
Etsen, sixty pen and ink sketches, 1,305; "Heary
Etsen, sixty pen and ink sketches, 1,306; "Heary
Etsen, sixty pen and ink sketches, 1,306; "Heary
Haylor, and Garage and Company and Company,"
14,000,
Girod-t-Trioson, "Medallion with Two Heads,"
329.

ENGLAND CHECKMATED

Tri-Culer," 9"0; "A Firring Conversation," 1,906. Greuse, "A Young Family," 960.

Boin, "Hime, Dagaron as Mino," 19,009, Euch, "Howe, Dagaron as Mino," 19,009, Lancrest, "Two Women," 8,000.

La Tour, "A Woman," full face, 4,800; "Mask of La Tour," 11,100; "Preparation of Mile, Dangeeince, "The French Mercury," 8,100; "The Prance Will Not Give Up Mer Protect Pleasant Concert, '6,550.

De Machy, 'The Colonnade of the Louvre, ''900.

De Machy, 'The Colonnade of the Louvre, ''900.

Moreau the younger, 'Studies of Little Girls in Bed.' '720; ''Portrait of an Old Wennan,'' 5,400; ''The King's Review in the Plain of Sablons,' 'B?,' 000; ''Marie Autoinstie Passing Through the Place Louis XV. After the Birth of the Dauphin,'' 1,700.

Nattler, ''Walf Length Figures of a Man and Woman,'' 310.

Cudiry, 'A Spaniel Surprising a Swan on Its Eggs.' 1,700.

Cyarrocel, ''Chasing the Ring,' 165.

Portail, ''Portrait of Himself,' 5,005.

Quewride, ''The Bride Put to Bed.'' 1,400; ''The Fair Pearlent,'' 1,705. Over Christians in the East-Europe Com-bined Against England in Turkish Matters HOME, Feb. 17 .- My prognostications in THE in have been followed closely by the confirmation of facts; the Continent has begun its diplo-

The first two days' sales brought in 467,087 francs. It is to be noticed with regret
that the taste of the public is not turned to the
charming works of the seventeenth century.
The figures given are only the highest; many
pastels and drawings were sold for less than a
hundred and even less than fifty f ancs.

RAYMOND DALY.

MYSTERIES OF CHINESE COOKING. More Bational Than the British Hill of Pare

From the Pall Mall Gazette. It is habitual with most Englishmen to deounce the Chinese as filthy feeders. But if we take a look at home and compare notes, we may find we have judged them by a wrong standard. The Chinaman is philosophical in every act, he has a reason for everything he does. He finds a far reaching connection between cookery and civilization, and he much disapproves the Englishman's way of feeding. He will tell you that an Englishman makes his dinner table a slaugher-house, and that in his country they sit down to table to eat, not to cut up carcasses. One loes not see the unpleasant suggestion of the live animal in the shape of legs, shoulders, loins, heads, &c., on a Chinese dinner table, as certainly does on an English dinner table. An Englishman's idea of "good, whole some food" is a more or less raw joint—in many

table. An Englishman's idea of "good, wholesome food" is a more or less raw joint—in many
cases the gravy being somewhat too realistically
red—and a badly prepared vegetable. Whether
food so cooked is wholesome or not is a question
we are not prepared to go into at the present
time; but the fact remains undisputed that in no
other country in the world, not even excepting
America, does the flend dyspepsia rule so supreme as in England.

The Chinaman looks upon the derided chopsticks as a token of his civilization, and on the
knife and fork as a remnant of barbarism. He
can produce knives and forks if requested to do
so, but never uses them himself; it is a question
of the slaughter house again.

In China the natives see and are taught English cookery in its worst possible form. A dinner table in Hong Kong or Shanghai in the summer time is an anything but pleasing speciacie.
The animals to be eaten are of necessity killed
the same day, and the tissues are as tough as
death stiffened them. This, of courso, is the
fault of the climate, not of the cook, you will
say; but give a Frenchman such meat and see
the difference. He will, at all events, produce
something eatable. At the same time, though
it cannot be said that a Chinaman is aborn cook,
he is remarkably api at picking up ideas. Show
John how to make an onnelette or a salad; for
ever afterward he will mix the ingredients in
exactly the same order and quantity as he has
seen you do—nay, he must have the same basins
and utensils, or he cannot be quite happy over
his work, so imitative a creature is ho.

Among the isboring classes the staple article
of diet is rice, and this uppretentious dish is

and itensils, or he cannot be quite happy over his work, so imitative a creature is he.

Among the laboring classes the staple article of diet is rice, and this unpretentious dish is both wholesome and nutritious when cooked as perfectly as the Chinaman alone knows how to do it. The very lowest classes of society cat dogs and rats, but in all probability this taste arises more from necessity than choice. To try and discover how dog broth is made would take a considerable amount of daring and currosity, but the natives seem to eat it with relish. As a rule an Englishman is very chary about venturing into a Chinese cookshop. There are stories of adventurous saliors—all before the mast, of course—who have tried, but they are monotonous, because they all end with the diner having somshow discovered the origin of the disaput before him, and having left precipitately. Forecastle yarns are interesting, but off-times unreproducable.

Every street has its complement of cookshops, where wonderful preparations in the way of sours, vegetables, and flesh can be procured at surprisingly low prices. Here great pois contain dumplings filled with induced meat, which are not impleasant to the taste provided one be sufficiently hungry, and sufficiently confiding, to tackle them. After all, have we not our sausages at home?

But the oil they fry with, and the smell there

at home!

But the oil they fry with, and the smell thereof! Over this department of their cookery it is,
perhaps, kinder to draw a veil; suffice it to say
that the oil employed is popularly supposed to
be of the ganus castor, and a virulent kind at

that.

At the same time the upper classes are very particular over their food, and infinite pains is taken over the preparation of favorite dishes. Here is the menu-a typical one—of a banquet given this year in Ningpo:

Birds' nest soup.
Stewed sea slugs.
Sturgeon skull cap.
Stewed shark fine and pork. Crab soup.

Stewed plums and preserved fruits,
Ducks' tongues.
Deer's tendons.

This is not quite so impossible as it reads; the sea-slugs are really a kind of limpets, and there is no reason why a European should not est them; and shark fins are a dish much esteamed sea-sings are really a kind of limpets, and there is no reason why a European should not est them; and shark fins are a dish much esteamed by sallors on the cast African coast, and said to be very good. Moreover, a stargeon is a royal dish, and only a short time ago it figured on the menu of a swagger London restaurant. Really, looked at from an ethnographical point of view, there is no reason for horror at a Chinese dinner. Indeed, it is not half so disgusting as, say, an ancient English funeral feast, at which, for example, the cold meat, &c., was supposed to represent bits of the body of the corps:—a rather curious and distinctly primitive form of sacrament.

The truth of the matter is that Chinese cookery depends on the meat and the cook. They have literally no peculiar implements and no extraordinary methods. Despite Charles Lamb, they do not burn down a house to roast a sucking pig. They have, in fact, too little initiative; they love to imitate, and the housewife who grumbles at her Chinese cook generally has only herself to blame. She has shown him too much; so much that he is firmly convinced that the example is to be copied on each and every occasion, and if a Chinaman has a fault it is that an idea once in his head is never got out. The true plan is to show him just enough for the particular occasion, and again and again for each variation of food; then he will become an ideal cook, only in such circumstances the question arises, The truth of the matter is that Chinese cookonly in such circumstances the question arises is it worth while to have a cook at all I

## EUROPE'S COLONIES.

Of All the Powers Spain Alone Is Falling Steadily

The only one of the European countries having colonial possessions which are failing in respect of number, wealth, and population is Spain, once the chief colonial power of the Eu-ropean continent. While other Governments have been extending their influence and possessions. Spain has been falling in the rear and the reason for this is seen clearly in Cuba and the Philippines. Wasteful, oppressive, mercenary, and inefficient government are the direct causes. In a census of the colonial possessions of Gov-

ernments made twenty years ago, it appeared that the total colonial possessions of Great Britain covered 7.600,000 square miles, or more than sixty times the extent of the United Kingdom, and had a population of about 200,000,000. France had foreign colonies, exclusive of Algeria, covering 460,000 English square miles, with a population of 2,500,000. The colonial possessions of Spain, the remnant of the heritage from Spain's navigators, covered an area of 115,000 English square miles, and a population of 8.500,000. Gormany, newly established as a united Government, had no foreign colonies: neither did any of the German States. colonies of the Netherlands covered 668,000 square miles, and had a population of 24,000 .-000. Belgium had no colonies. Denmark's colonies were chiefly islands, the total population being about 50,000. Norway and Sweden tion being about 50,000. Norway and Sweden had one small island, and Portugal had colonies covering 713,000 English miles, with a population of 4,000,000. Since that time most European Governments have extended their territory.

The British empire now covers 11,000,000 square miles, of which only 120,000 are in the United Kingdom. The population of the English colonies is 340,000,000. The colonies of France cover 2,900,000 square miles, and have a population of 21,000,000. The area of the colonies of the Neilerlands is 750,000 miles, and the population is 23,000,000. There are nearly 6,000,000 subjects of the Gierman empire in Africa, and 8,000,000 of Belgiam. The Bussians have spread their colonies, until these have in Asia a population in excess of 30,000,000, and though the population of Portugal is less than 5,000,000, the colonies of Portugal is less than 5,000,000, the colonies of Portugal have collectively a population in excess of 6,000,000, and though the population in excess of 6,000,000, and though the population in excess of high property inces greater than that of the home country. Denmark's colonies bave spread, though not much, and Italy has appeared among European nations having colonial possessions. Spain alone has made no headway. There has been no increase of her possessions or of the population of those of the Philippines have been devastated by war, and the commerce of these colonies with the home country has declined appreciably. The Spaniards are in so position to hope for an extension of their colonial possessions. Indeed, all present indications point to the utilizate with drawal of Spain from much tarritory that she now rules. had one small island, and Portugal had colonies

ompromise between the despote Muss..imar

thoole is intelligible; it is to maintain the old edince by means of reforms; it is a solution of compromise between the despotic Muss., iman theory, which tened toward Pen-Islamism and autonomy, and the conveying tendencies of the Christian principalities, tendencies toward liberatie in, which England helps on with her usual art and boidness. Will they be successful? Will the Franco-Russian aillance check the intetuous course of modern ideas? Speaking from a diplomatic point of view, yes, for the great Continental powers have an interest in putting oil the settlement. The question channes its agreement of the examine the course of history and the horizon of ideas. Napoleon III, latroduced into the old European mansion the flame of the policy of nationalities. It will bere down the house. Secan was the result of this numanitarism direction. It is to be feared that in apite of France's return to the line of her traulito, a the old flame may not again set fire to Europe to the diriment of France. Are not nations the first victims of the benefits which they apread? France, since the beginning of the cichtoenth century, has substituted for its old selfah policy the generous policy of general ideas. This change was the exquisite flower of its classical education, which demands simulifying and general ideas.

Now diplomacy, like life, is complex, individual, national, and not humanitarian. Since that triumb of classic studies and rhetorical copy books. France has gradually lost her rank in the world. Napoleon i, was a glorious except n and a brilliant episode, but Nameson III, becaming the champion at once of England and of humanitarian ideas, led France to Sebastopel, Magnite and Sestan. France of the policy of general ideas over the policy of national interests. M. Hanotaur is twing to struggle sarainst the stream but will he be able to? Will the French themposity. Les ancient Grasse, France seems to be becoming the country which M. Prevotter Parastol, the French ambassador at Washing of the cant from the same and Football is immensely popular in Great Britain, and every half holiday the game attracts the attention of all classes of people. An international game in Glasgow recently, between teams representing Scotland and England, atteams representing Scotland and England, attracted a crowd of 57,000 people, the gate receipts amounting to upward of \$15,000. At another game near London there were 55,800 speciators. It is a weekly occurrence in the large Yorkshire and Lancashire midland towns for a crowd of from 20,000 to 30,000 people to watch a game, the prices of admission ranging from 5 cents to 30 cents. In some towns the stores are closed during the progress of the game.

GERMAN DEPUTIES WANT PAY. They Say Salaries or Day Wages Would In-

SECRET OF M. HANOTAUX'S POLICE Germany is agitated again by the movement in favor of a salaried Parliament. At present the members of the Reichstag are not paid for attending its sessions and most of them stay away. Almost every report of parliamentary proceedings in Berlin is introduced with the re-

mark: "No quorum was present." The Reichstag has 397 members. When as many as 100 are present the newspapers remark the unusual number. The average attendance about thirty-five or forty; fifty is a good house, before which the stars of parliamentary oratory do not besitate to shine. Efforts of all sorts have been made to remedy the chronic absentseism. Semi-official dailies have thundered the Emperor's displeasure at the absentees, but these gentlemen have remained as indifferent to the semi-official big type as they are to the black marks on the roll of the house. The newspapers have printed the names of the worst offenders, and assailed them with accusations of laziness, dialogalty, neglect of pledges, and general cal lousness to the duties of citizenship. The social reformers have pointed the finger of scorn at the secant Reichstag benches as proof of unworthiness in high places. But all this has worked no change. The Reichstag remains almost deserted week in and week out. The Radicals say that salaries alone will better the condition of the Reichstag. They advorial Constitution, which says that Deputies shall

not receive compensation of any kind for their services. They think that most of the absences are too poor to abandon business entirely for a whole parliamentary session, and that they are kept away by the necessity of earning a living, and not by the pursuit of pleasure. They wish, therefore, that every Deputy receive pay by the day, say \$3 or \$4. The Radicals have been harp ing on this for nearly thirty years now. They were met and allenced repeatedly by Bismarck during the first twenty years of the empire.

are in existence between Russia, Germany, and Austria in the event that Turkey should be dithe days of the King's secret, the least practical rule, the fundamental dogn a of the British allience. This alliance threatens at present to

during the first twenty years of the empire. Since Bismarck fell the Federal Council has buried the proposals that the Reichstag has been moved by the Redicals to send up to it.

The Federal Council is composed of envoys from the individual German States or sovereigns, and consequently is terribly afraid of anything calculated to increase the influence of the German poor on legislation. The envoys believe, as Bismarck believed, that salaries for Deputies would open the doors of the Reichstag to the poorest and most democratic of the population. The Radicals say, however, that what Bismarck and the Federal Council have feared has already come to pass, and that the forty-eight Social Democratis in the Reichstag give ample evidence of the fact. The Social Democracy has a fund devoted to supporting in Berlin those Social Democratic Deputies who are too poor to pay their own expenses. It is perhaps the strongest argument for salaries that, under the present Social Democratic system, the Social Democracy has suffered less in Parliament from absenteeism than any other party.

The struggle for pay among the German statesmen of the Reichstag has been noteworthy for the humorous situations that it has produced. Once the Deputies had passes on all the Prussian railways, and not a few tried to use these passes often enough to render them equivalent to small salaries. A Social Democratic for Saxony, for instance, would enter a second-class compartment on a train for Leipzig every evening and sleep on the broad cushions until 9 clock the next morning, being inconvenienced only by the necessity of chauging cars in Leipzig for the return trip to Berlin. Thus for three years be made his pass pay for his lodgings and sparod the expense of keeping a room in the capital.

The election compaging, moreover, always brought to the railways about 350 dead-head Deputies, who travelled free from meeting to meeting throughout the election-ering weeks.

Such developments of the pass system seemed to the German Government to be too advantan ance. This alliance threatens at present to bring her less profit than loss, less hopes than formidable menaces. If the Continent arranges, according to liaron Marschall von Bieber Stein's obrase, the "extra Continental questions" scainst London, if especially at a given date Europe undertakes to dvide up the rich inheritance of the Sultan, what will become of Italy? Caught fagrante delicted in diplomatic concubinage with John Bull, betrayed by central Europe, who will serve her interests, she who has always increased her territory by her defeats, and made her fortune by the sweat of other nations' brows?

The case is an embarrassing one. That will be admitted without difficulty. On receiving other nations' brows?

The case is an embarrassing one. That will be admitted without difficulty. On receiving a politician, M. Visconti Venosta, a diplomat of the grand e-hool of the North none the less answered an indiscreet question of his visitor by raising his eyes and sighing. Dio c siut."

During this transatic and bloody entede M. Hanotaux, according to the testimony of all competent witnesses, has displayed a wonderful understansing of affairs, a real, a fact, a firmness which have won for him the admiration of his partners. His policy, which is questionable from the humanitarian and civilized point of view, is marked from the point of view of French interests with sagarity and foreight. It rests on the tradition of the Kings of France from Soliman down to Solicaki, and fore, 1815 down to 1897. The essential, invariable point in this diplomacy is the integrity of Turkey corrected by the protestorate of the Christian races. Thanks to the France-Russian alliance, M. Hanetaux has led Russia, to adon, un to the hour of the Steel ished, although without lenefit to the Crown, as the Socialists pay the expenses of their election agents as do the members of apy other party.

A report has been cabled from Berlin that, in view of the failure of the existing system, a schedule of annual salaries or day wages may find favor in the eyes of the Federal Counciliors. This is not likely. The Federal Counciliors are too close to the allied sovereigns of the empire to change in a generation their views and methods in cases where the revolutionary and the republican forces are concerned.

## THE VINEYARDS OF FRANCE.

Other Countries.

eski, and from 1815 down to 1897. The essential, invariable point in this diplomacy is the integrity of Turkey corrected by the protectorate of the Christian races. Thanks to the France-Russian sulfiance, M. Hanckaux has led Russia to adopt, up to the hour of the Sick Man's death, the main coints of the French policy. It is a real triumph. Was not Russia until now oscillating between two main ideas, to put an end to the dying man at once or to hasten the death struggle?

France cannot really desire for the liquidation, the dissoction of the ca'aver, before she has taken all her precautions, and before she has taken all her precautions, and before she has taken all her precautions, and before she has first assumed arain her rank in Europe. The division would mean Russia mistress of the Dardanelles; it wou'd mean Austria mistress of Salonica; it would mean in the Eastine establishment of a greater Greece, which would fight against her as the greater Italy fough and is still fighting against her; it would mean list; in nossession of Albania; in short, it would turn the Mediterranean into an anti-French lake, where France would no longer be able to breaths.

That is not all. When Turkey was broken up the Christian races would constitute themselves into independent couples. It will, therefore, mean, as a matter of fact, the sholition of the French protectorate which has given it is a morel supremacy and cosmopoli an influence in the East, Since 1887, when the English tried to establish in China a Paral legation in order to break up the bit the diplomatic protectorate of France, down to yesterdar, Germany. Austria, England, and frair have constantly mounted guard around the Fronaganda, and the Vatican, in order to shake the ancient grantee of the Qual d'Orsay. France, through her missionaries and her diplomatic protectorate of France down to getterdar, Germany. Austria, England, and frair have constantly mounted guard around the Fronaganda, and the Vatican, in order to shake the precedition of the French flag. Now, i The United States import in a year wine of the value of \$7,000,000, and more than half of the wine imported comes from the republic of France. From Germany there is imported in a year to the United States wine of the value of about \$250,000; but France overtops all countries in regard to this product, supplying the American market with between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000 worth of wine in each year. The official figures for the year 1896, taken from Le Monitour Vinicole, the standard European authority, give these results in the chief wine-producing countries, in hoctolitres to hoctolitre is twenty-six gallons): France, 44,600,000; Italy, 21.570.000; Spain, 17.000.000; Austro-Hungary 4,000,000; Roumania, 5,500,000; Algeria, 4,000,-000; Portugal, 3,200,000; Germany, 3,100,000; Turkey and Cyprus, 3,000,000, and Greece,

Notwithstanding the destruction incident to the Franco-Prussian war, the devastation done by the phylloxers and the increasing competition in the field of wine production from other neighboring countries, where land and labor are cheaper than in France, particularly in Italy and Hungary, such is the productiveness of French vineyards, such is the excellence of the method of cultivation, and such is the attention given to the manufacture of wine, that France not only stands at the head of other countries in this particular, but also, as the late figures of 1896 show, the product of France, which was 26,000 000 acciolities in 1895, against 24,000,000 in Haiy and 20,000,000 in Spain, is this year larger than that of both these countries. Further the past three years there has been an abnormally large wine product in France, but prior to 1893 the annual average of wine product was largest in Italy. There are eighty-seven departments of France, and in seventy-six of them there are vineyards. The proportion of red to white wine produced is as three to one, the price of red wine being slightly higher than that of white wine. Prior to the France-Prussian war the wine product of France corritorially larger than it is to-day averaged 50,000,000 heatolities in a year, and though these flutters have not been duplicated since, the wine product of the country is as large in proportion to the territory included in it as it was twenty-five years are, and the fact is to be recalled that while in other countries celebrated for their vineyards at there has been destroyed, the vineyards of France yield grapes as plentifully as they have ever done.

In Madeira and the Canary Islands, once profile in wine product, the present amount available for export is very small. Cyprus wine, too, is no songer what it once was, and the wines of Greece, though abundant, are no longer head in great demand, and this, to some extent, also is no songer what it once was, and the wines of Greece, though abundant, are no longer head in great demand, and this, to some extent, also is no songer what it once was, and the wines of Greece, though abundant, are no longer head in great demand, and this, to some extent, also is no songer what it once was, and the wines of Greece, though abundant, are no longer head in great demand and Hungary, such is the productiveness French vineyards, such is the excellence of the

Sixty-two Years an M. P. To represent one constituency for sixty-two

years in the House of Commons is somewhat of record, Mr. Charles Pelham Villiers, who is called the "Father of the House of Commons, called the "Father of the House or Commons, has represented Wolverhampton for that time without interruption. He recently celebrated his 95th birthday at his London residence, and received the congratulations of a large circle of friends of both political parties. The right honorable gentleman takes a great interest in public affairs and spends much time reading and attending to his correspondence. attending to his correspondence.

Peanuts in Europe.

Pennuts grow in large quantities on the northwest coast of Africa, but are known there as ground nuts. They are dug up by the natives and bartered with the European traders for merchandise, tobacco, &c., at many places on the Gambia River, and afterward shipped in steamer loads to European ports, principally to Marsellies. The nuts are not roasted for retail sale, as in this country, but crushed and a fine oil extracted, which is valuable commercially.

A PAPER GOT OUT BY EUNATICS.

The Lancaster Argus, Published by In-the Asylum at St. John, N. H.

THE LANCASTER ARGUS
is noblished by nontes of the
PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
St. John, N. S. Canada, S. N. A.,
and issued early each month.

This is the heading of what is probably the oddest newspaper that the public has opportunity to read. It is published by the inmates of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at St. John. It is edited and prepared for publication by insane persons. Every article in it is written by a person who is insane. That is why one of the advertisements that adorn the first page is deliclously humorous when it says, "Sensible peo-

ple subscribe for the Lancaster Arous." The Argus bears the proud title of a journal of scientific industry. Just where the science of scientific industry. Just where the science comes in is not exactly clear, but there is certainly evidence of a desire to do something to make the motto seem appropriate, as, for instance, the article which treats of the science obtaining a dinner for one cent. There is a story about how the aerial torpedo is going to destroy towns and armies, and there is another about elephants at work.

The advertising department of the Argus evidently receives the keenest attention, for there is plenty of it and in great variety. Various arguments are presented throughout the columns

The advertising department of the Argus evidently receives the keenest attention, for there is plenty of it and in great variety. Various arguments are presented throughout the columns of the publication with the view of influencing the circle of readers. Here is one that displays great erudition: "Put your ad, in the Loncaster Argus. It circulates over a large area of the cosmorony." Then here is another statement sure to influence the mind of any one who cares to give it patient thought: "The Lancaster Argus. An elegant, moral, and refined miscellaneous family journal. Devoted to polite literature, wit and humor, prose and poetle sems, and original matter written expressly for this paper. Nothing of an immoral nature will over be admitted into its columns, therefore making it emphatically a paper for the million and a welcome visitor to the home circle." And all this is available for only 25 cents a year.

Under the delicately insinuating heading "Pas Capable" appears the following literary gem:

We received gracious invitation to be present at requisiting exercises at the lange Hospital Clarida.

Capable" appears the following literary gem:

We received gracious invitation to be present as graduating exercises at the Inaan- Hospital Clarinda, Iowa, of the noble unety-six class of the epulotic, galant, intrepl Hawkeyes and rawishingly lovely and bewitchingly fascinating Hawkeyesses, but the brevity of the notice and great distance involved would have required our being satapulted thither three a pnenmatic tube at a vertiginous velocity, contrain it exists by the cerebrasthenic condition of our cerebral nerve centres. Compelled reluctantly to deny ourselves anticipated pleasure.

Again on the same page appears this convincmg appeal to the summer resort proprietor The Lancister Argus circulates now is nearly every State in the Union, thus touching the very cortial core of the business. Every hotel keeper in the lower provinces should card his caravansers in the Argus and reap a harvest of golden shekels this season. Verbum sap.

It is very evident that the advertisement writer of the drgss knows his business.

Percign Notes of Real Interest.

Three days' sales of the De Goncourt drawings rought 695,729 france, more than was expected.
"Jordan am a hard road to trabble" is no longer true a steamboat having recently been placed on the river, which makes the trip from Jericho to Ti bertas in five hours.

The Rev. Sir George Petherstone, Bart., baving been appointed High Sheriff for county Longford, ine question arises whether a priest can hold the office of High Sheriff.

M. Halsigur, who cooked for George Sand and Alfred do Musset when they were living together at Venice, died recently in the Tarascon workhouse, aged 80 years. He left no memotrs. Off Grand Sivière, in Brest Harbor, a frigate 180

feet long, pierced by many cannon balls, was recently found by dredgers. The vessel is believed to have been sunt by the British 800 years ago. Queen Victoria's team of eight cream-o celebration next June are now being exercised in Admiral Canevaro, in command of the fleets of the

powers off the coast of Crete, is an American by birth, having been born in Peru of a Genuese father, His brother is Peruvian Minister to Italy and France In Great Britain 2,180 magazines are published, of which 537 are of a religious character. There are 2,395 newspapers printed, 218 of them being dailies. Fifty years ago there were only fourteen dallies published.

tish coast was found a corked lemonade bottle. made in Eigin, containing a piece of paper which was written "Schooner Lucio foundered 86 mues off Dunnet Read. God help us." 7,072, over one-seventh, were illegitimate. There

In a large codfish recently caught on the Boot-

were 447 cases of twins and six of triplets. One we man of 45 had her twenty-third child and one of 81 her fourteenth. There were 284 families with Though Reuss Gretz is the smallest of the German States, its prince has mustered spunk enough to for

but the official celebration of Emperor William L. hundredth anniversary on the ground that the birth day of a King of Prussia is not a proper occasion for the Reus Greizers to observe, Sewahadji, who formerly monopolized the whole business of supplying carriers from Zanzibar so

thing he could to help Europeans in their attempts as colonization. He presented to the Catholic mis sion the entire range of hills in the neighborhood of Bagamoyo,

Sir Portab Singh, Rajah of Jodhpur, in Rajpu tana, is the hero of an extraordinary act of chiv airy. Though a Branman of the highest casts and bluest blood of India, he broke his casts to help prepare for burial a young English officer, a compicto stranger, who died in his city. He helped put the body in the comn and carry it downstairs to the carriage, and, later, to the grave.

There has been a revolution in the use of public

and private carriages in England within the last ten arriages in England; last year the total had risen to 115,000. Liceuses for two norse four-wheeled car riages taken out by private persons fell from 141. 000 in 1886 to 47,000 in 1895, while of one-horse carrieges there were \$40,000 in the former year and only TU.000 in the latter. Over \$80,000 car riages, haif of the total number in 1880, reem to have disappeared.

his women and two mea are on trial for the holesale murder of their relatives, at Rodmeros Vasarnely, in Hungary. The object was to attain for which the victims were insured. One man is charged with having polsoned his father, his mother, his wife, his wife's father, and other persons outside his family. The accused are fairly well off, have a certain amount of education, and were regular attendants at church. They obtained on from a midwife, who was the head of the conspiracy.

A new signating light of extraordinary power has been invested by Co., Mikiashevski of the Russian engineers. During the autumn manusyres of the Saitic squadron the signals were read at a distance of thirty-four nautical miles, and the inventor hopes to increase the distance to sixty miles by means of reflecting mirrors. The apparatus is compart, weigning about seven pounds. It contains apirit and two powders, one green, the other rea, the composition of which the thyentor acces secret The working parts are two tubes enging in pear shaped balls, which, being pressed, send out a bril ment red or green dash, by a combination of flashes business are formed. The powder keepsury unter water. Then lantern costs about 100 rubies Archomop Land would have been deligated with

the way King Charles L'a execution was commen-

of St. Margaret Pattens a solema Aucourist was celebrated. The alter and sacratism were vested in crimses and good, the alter bring abiaze with tapers, while the rust of the church was parkened Around the altar were hung banners, one having a portrait of King Charles bearing the marter's paim ranch, with the words " sarctus Carolus, Rex et Martyr," emprordered in gold. The celebrant was attired in a crimson chamble embroniered with all ver, and was atterded by a number of acolytes in scarlet cassocs and small caps. A choir sang, the anthem being "He Thou Faithful Unto Deuth," service was read from Laud's Book of Commo-Prayer, that ultimately cost Charles his head. The congregation was dressed in mourning and wors white Stuart roses. It included the Order of the White Rose, the Order of St. Germain, the Jacobite Club, the Legitimist Club, the Thames Valley Legi timists, the Society of King Charles the Martyr, and other bugget organizations, in the evening there was a chorat service, the ciergy and choir march ing round the church in procession with the han aers. A great many wreaths of magnificent flowers, the inscription on which had first been examined by the Government officials, were hung about King Charles a statue in Trafalgar square. One was inacribed "Remember," another "I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crows." A Scottish society sent a wreath tied with a tartan silk ripbon. with the legent "in memory of the great grandson of King Charles L. Charles Edward, oled Jan. 31. 1788. Wha wad na follow thee, King of the Hit land Peart, Bonnie Prince Charite?" The Legis The Legiti mist Club attached to a lourel wreath a long prayer,

beseeching that the guilt of the King- inblood might not be laid to the people of the land.

SPAIN'S LIST OF REFORMS.

THEY SAY OVER THERE CLEVELAND WAS PLEASED WITH THEM.

Sagasta Says He Will Assume the Premiership if the Queen Regent to Desires Discussing the Probable Overthrow of the Ministry. MADRID, Feb. 17.-In reply to an article in the Ministerial Epoca criticising El Imporcial for its attitude against the establishment of reforms

in Cuba, the latternewspaper says:
"Lu Epaca necesses us of insincerity because we are opposed to Canovas's reforms. What sincerity demands is that the fact be established whether it is right to waste the nation's riches, to compromise the honor of the army, and to fill Cuba with Spanish graves merely to announce in the Guerta Oficial the first stone toward Cuban independence. Should the Government continue its present policy, all it will seen have to do will be to prepare two epitapha, one for the heroes of the war and the other for sovereignty.

"What sincerity demands is that the Cuban problem be properly discussed. Has not Spain he right to oppose the independence of a people which lacks the conditions necessary for selfgovernment? Has she not, therefore, the right to maintain her sovereignty in Cuba ?
"While the conflict is still pending, do we gain

anything by publishing reforms, hurrfedly prepared, as though they had been written upon a drum in the Cuban 'manigua' during the interval between two marches? If our soldiers finally conquer, the previous establishment of reforms will cast a shadow over their glory. If they do not conquer, does the Government believe that reforms will accomplish what force of arms failed to do?

"The rainy season is at hand, and the day will soon come when the responsibilities now inglad to have then an opportunity to acknowledge that we were mistaken; but, unhappily, facts speak for themselves !"

The Ministerial newspapers say that the Goverament has been authoritatively notified of the impression which Senor Canovas's projected reforms caused upon President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney. Both are said to be highly pleased with the measure, which, in their opinion, surpassed all expectations to such an extent that it would be demanding too much to ask Spain to make further concessions.

The newspapers here publish a telegram from New York, saying that Major McKinley has declared that he will recognize the independence of Cuba if Spain does not suppress the insurrection by May, Some fear that McKinley may actually carry out this programme.

In its leading editorial yesterday, El Imparelal, without mentioning Spain, compared the defiant attitude of little Greece toward the European powers with that of a nation which bumbly submits to foreign intrusion. The Heraldo said: "There is nothing to wonder at in Greece's attitude. Nations which have a history, and are still moved by an ideal, may undertake such bold achievements as Greece is attempting. It is not the same thing to be the home of art or the land of the fat how; to be the birt bplace of Leonidas or that of Greece has no army, no navy; but she has something which is worth more than all that. She

has an ideal to fulfil, and, for an ally, justice."

Commenting upon the withdrawal of the Spanish garison from the sugar estate Constancia, simply because its owner, the Marquis de Apesteguia, is urging Premier Canovas to recall Gen. Weyler, El Dia says that the measure reveals the baseness of Weyler's character. If he note thus, the newspaper asks, toward so good and influential a Spaniard as the Marquis is, how will Weyler treat small planters whose patriotism is suspected ? Gens. Martinez Campos, Blanco, Primo de

Rivera, and Lopez Dominguez breakfasted together at the house of the latter a few days ago. Great importance is attached to this meeting of the four Captain-Generals of the Spanish ermy. Some will have it that there is a conspiracy among them to overthrow the Canovas Ministry. but the question remains whether they are trying to help their own cause or whether they are working for the benefit of either Sagasta or Silvela. The latter is more hopeful than ever that he will soon realise the dream of his life, which is to be Prime Minister before Canovas dies. As to the Liberals, they feel sure that before March is over Sagasta will replace Canovas. In this event, it is again said that Gen. Lopez Dominguez would be appointed Minister to Paris, Gon. Blanco Minister of War, Gen. Primo de Rivera would continue as Captain-General of Madrid, and Gen. Martines. end, exchange their respective posts. This gathering of Generals is called here the Milliary Kathunan, after the name of the Philippine revolutionary club.

Senor Segasta has declared through his favorite organ, El Globo, that, although he does not desire it, he will accept power if the Queen Regent should so require.

The following paragraphs Campos would have enother chance to padfy Cuba, although he and Gen. Blanco may, in the

vorite organ, El Globo, that, nithough he does not desire it, he will accept power if the Queen Regent should so require.

The following paragraphs are from a much remarked stricle published yesterday by El Tiempo;

"The Cuban question, in its manifold phases, completely absorbs public attention, and all other problems have been relegated to secondary rank. To solve it Spain has finally renounced her right of ruling the Greeter Antiles. We will not now examine Senor Canovas's action in this matter. It may have been the result of sad necessity and it may prove in the cod to be a wise measure. Be it as it may, there is nobody in Spain who would think of undeing what has been aiready accomplished Shoulds: firing about the results desired, there will be to reason to justify a political charge, since the Conservative party would thus have proven that it possesses all elements necessary for success now and in the future. But should reforms provide be insufficient to restore neces, or, what is worse, should it become indispensable to make further concessions or to appeal to eyou more radical remedies in order to wipe out our disaster, then only those whose remembrance of past blunders and incompetency has vanished oan think of the Liberal party as fit to overcome a difficult situation.

If neither Sagasta nor Canovas can be considered, it is evident that what El Tiempo wishes is that Scnor Silvela be called to replace Canovas. In this case the present Cortes would not be discolved. Among the monarchical politicians Senor silvels is perhaps the only one who will dare, when the moment comes, to lay before the Cortes the advisability of obsainces in the acceptance of Fl Tiempo is generally attributed to Senor Silvela himself.

Lieutonant-General Barges, who, a few monthe ago, came back to Spain from Cuba on a sick leave, is critically ill. He will to morrow underso a surgicial operation.

The State Normal School at Valladolid has been closed for economical reasons.

The First Man Dressmaker.

As far back as 1730 there was in Paris a man fressmaker, and probably the first of his kind. His name was Rhomberg, and he was the son of Munich. He owed his success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He draws a beautiful carriage on the boulevard, and had an eacutcheou in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of sciesors painted on the panel of each door. He left a large fortune to his heirs.

Sweden in the Arctic Sens. The Swedes do not intend to let their neighbors, the Norweglans, have it all their own wey with Arctic explorations, and it is sain test an expedition will be sent from Sio-kholm to Konig Kerl's Land, east of Spitzbergen, next aummer, it is intended that the same expedition shall also explore the islands and undiscovered region between Spitzbergen and Franc Josef Land.

Norway's First frencind

An ironciad for the Norwegian Government vas launched lately from the shipbuilding yand of Sir William Armstrong & Co., England. This is the first sengoing from lad owned by the Norsemen, who in the old days swept the sens Note men, who in the old days swept the seas with their Viking ships. Tile modern vessel was christened the "Harold Hearinger," after the first King of Norway, by Mine, Sinns, who is heraolf a descendant in the thirty thirty generation from Kins Harold. The frontiad is heavily semied and has a coming tower and two terped tubes, and the armor belt is from four to seven inches thick. The builders have an order for a second frontials for the Norwegians.

DISEASES OF MEN.

DOUTON HALLSTI, terly years these and nerve specialist our all secret and private diseases of men in a few days, ulcers, uch diverse, sore inrest, mouth and besid prinful swellings, study plumples, mouth and dead points we estings, attacy purpose, nervous debility, washess of bory and mile, varienced, weak, undeveloped organs, impediment to unarriage; lest vigor restored. Go to by HALLET first, he is best and cheapest. Fig. East 10th st. near Sd av., no charge unless cured, hours 9 to 0, Susann facilities; best advice from